62-1945

Population

House Passes Bill To Naturalize Indians

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

10-19-45

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) The House last Wednesday passed the bill authorizing the admission into the United States of natives of India and making them racially ligible for naturalization.

Under the terms of the bill about 100 of the 300,000,000 East Indians would be permitted to enter the United States each year under the immigration quota law. The legislation also would allow about 4,000 East Indians, who have been in this country for many years, to become naturalized citizens, if they meet the legal requirements. Under existing law they can not obtain citizenship.

Enactment of this legislation will place the East Indians in the same status as the nationals of other asiatic nations who are permitted to enter the United States in this country are eligible for naturalization if able to meet the requirements of citizenship.

LUCE HITS EXCLUSION

10-19-45

During heated debate on the bill Rerresentative Clare Boothe Luce; Republican, of Connecticut said the colonial people once looked to America as "the hope of all enslaved people of every color race and creed." but now this country is slowly coming to be viewed "at worst as a nation of dollar imperialists, of hypocritical co-exploiters with other imperialist Nations of the black brown and yellow man."

She added that the trouble with American immigration laws is that in the exclusion acts this country arbitrarily decided that "no Asiatic---that is to say, a man with a brown or yellow skin, regradless of how healthy, intelligent, skilled or otherwise fit--was fit for American citizenship.

The principle was abandoned when we decided this, was a great American principle, perhaps the greatest of all, namely that all men regardless of color, race or creed, are judged alike, not only in the eyes of God, but in the eyes of Uncle Sam 10-19-45

"And the principle--the dangerous principle yes the Hitlerian principle, that we put its place was the principle of racial discrimination It is this principal of racial discrimination existing within the framework of our quota system which must be removed."

Negro Population Rises In San Francisco

North West Enterprise

SAN FRANCISCO.—There were only 4,846 Negroes residing in this city April 1, 1940, as compared to the 32,001 colored persons living here now. This special census was released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. 12-19-45

The entire San Francisco population has increased since April 1, 1940. Since that time, 192,864 whites have taken up residence in the city, the census shows. The city now has a total population of 827,400. Seattle, Wash.

During these years a decrease in the population of other races was noted.

62a-1945

VITAL STATISTICS

The 140 Million

Time 4-9-45

The Census Bureau last week produced a new estimate of the U.S. population, as of Jan. 1, 1945: 139,126,000. A bumper crop of war babies was Census' explanation for the 7,000,000-plus increase since 1940. Looking ahead, Census predicted a peak population of some 163,500,000 in 1975-1980, then a slow decline.

TIME, APRIL 9, 1945

Fewer "Majority Negro Counties, Census Finds

Philadelphia Tribune

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) —There were 180 counties in the United States in 1940 in which Negroes constituted 50 percent or more of the total population, the Census Bureau announced last week. In 1900, there were 286 such counties, and the number has steadily decreased in each 10-year period.

4-14-45

In accounting for the decrease in number of "majority-Negro counties," the Census Bureau says emphasis should be placed on Negro migration, in view of the comparatively big birth rates of Negroes in the counties involved.

The number of such counties today is probably considerably below the 180 for 1940, in view of the increased migration of Negroes brought on by the wider use of Negroes in industrial occupations in the North and Far West in war production.

4-14-45

In 1940, Georgia had 46 such counties, Mississippi 35, South Carolina 22, Alabama and Virginia 18 each, Louisiana 15, Arkansas and North Carolina 9 each, Florida and Texas 3 each, and Tennessee 2. Maryland had two such counties in 1900, but none in 1940.

NEGRO POPULATION RISES

N.Y. Times

Census Bureau Reports Increase of 45.6% From 1900 to 1940

4-25-45

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Negro population in this country increased 45.6 per cent between 1900 and 1940, when there were 12,865,518, the Census Bureau reported today. In the same period the number of counties in which Negroes were in the majority declined from 286 to 180.

In 1940, Georgia, with 46 majority Negro counties, led all States. Other States and their number of majority Negro counties were Mississippi, 35; South Carolina, 22; Alabama and Virginia, 18 each; Louisiana, 15; Arkansas and North Carolina, 9 each; Texas and Florida, 3 each and Tennessee, 2

The bureau attributed the decrease to migration.

Birmingham News

ACCORDING TO FIGURES released by the Bureau of Census, the number of Negroes in the United States has increased 45.6 per cent between 1900 and 1940, when they numbered 12,865,518. During the same period the same number of counties in which Negroes were in the majority was lowered from 286 to 180.

5-20-45

The report states that Georgia in 1940, led the rest of the states with 46 counties where Negroes were in majority. Other states and their number of majority Negro counties are listed as follows: Mississippi, 35; South Carolina, 22; Alabama and Virginia, 18 each; Louisiana, 15; Arkansas and North Carolina, 9 each; Texas and Florida, 3 each, and Tennessee, 2.

Migration into Northern sections is given as a reason for the decline in the number of counties.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.
BEE
Cir. D. 67,850
MAY 25 1945

Negro Population

The United States Negro population has a significantly higher frequency of the birth of twins and triplets than does the white population. In the years from 1922 to 1936 there were between 1,600,000 and 2,000,000 children born each year in the United States including each year about 21,000 twins or about a 1 per cent chance of having twins. About 200 sets of triplets were born each year, with 1-10th of 1 per cent chance, and about three quadruplets per year with about 1-10,000th of 1 per cent chance.

Population- Census Reports

Negro Population Increased 45.6%

Atlanta World

5-13-45

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — According to the census the number of Negro citizens in the United States has increased 45.6 per cent between 1900 and 1940, when they numbered 12,865,518. During the same period the same number of counties in which Negroes were in the majority was lowered from 286 ot 180.

The report states that Georgia, in 1940, led the rest of the states, with 46 majority Negro counties. Other states and their number of majority Negro counties are listed as follows: Mississippi, 35; South Carolina, 22; Alabama and Virginia 18 each; Louisiana, 15; Arkansas and North Carolina, 9 each; Texas and Florida, 3 each and Tennessee 2.

5-13-45

Migration into northern sections is given as a reason for the decline in the number of counties.

DAWSON, GA., NEWS
JUNE 7, 1945

Negro Population Shows Large Increase In U. S

Georgia Leads All States With Number of Negro-Majority Counties.

The negro population of the United States increased 45.6 per cent in the period between 1900 and 1940, the census bureau reported. In the same period the number of counties in which negroes are in the majority declined from 286 to 180.

In 1940, Georgia, with 46 majority-negro counties, led all states and their number of majority-negro counties were Mississippi, 35; South Carolina, 22; Alabama and Virginia, each 18; Louisiana, 15; Arkansas and North Carolina, each 9; Texas and Florida, each 3; and Tennessee, 2.

The decrease in majority-negro counties was attributed by the bureau to migration.

Chances Of Survival Better

Public Opinion

5-27-45

The death rate in Jamaica has decreased by 28%, despite the fact that the population has increased by 44% since 1921.

The result is that whereas the estimated expectancy of life of children up to 12 years of age was 41%, the present estimated expectancy of life of the same age groups has now arisen to over 53% for meals and over 55% for females.

Of the 24,383 persons who died in 1921 only 26% were medically certified. Of the 17,545 persons who died in 1942, 44% were medically certified.

The estimated life expectancy of newly born babies in Jamaica is now 53.1% as against 57.6 per cent in England and Wales, 26.7 per cent in India and 46.5 per cent among the coloured population of New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN
Circ. D. 277,172
JUN 20 1945

100 Million Negroes.

Statistics show there are about 100,000,000 Negroes in the world.

62a

THOMASVILLE, GA.
TIMES-ENTERPRISE
Cir. D. 3,568
JUN 23 1945

NEGRO POPULATION

It is stated by the census bureau that the negro population of the United States has shown an increase of 45.6 percent within the past forty years or between 1900 and 1940. However the report shows that in a tabulation of the number of counties in which the negro is in the majority a decline has been shown from 286 to 180. In 1940 Georgia itself had 46 negro-majority counties, leading all states with Mississippi second with 35.

The decrease in the majority counties was attributed by the census bureau to the migrations that are taking place and that have been speeded up recently in the war work activities to which thousands of negroes from the South, where most of them live, have gone north or to the west coast to engage in some activity. There has been a lessening of the number of negroes in the South but not to an extent that would make it a problem of any kind, except to those sections where they go and where treatment may be such as will cause no end of trouble.

6-2-45

Many of the large industrial cities now regard the negro problem as one of the most acute of all time. The negro population is not being forcibly segregated but in most cities they have voluntarily established quarters where they are to live and where they want to exercise such control as they have never had when mixed in with whites. In the South there are sections of every town or city where the negroes live and enjoy their properties. They are types that have ambition, want to be better educated and want to own their properties and rear their families. They have been developed into sensible, law-abiding and friendly people. They are content to let time leaven the conditions under which they live and to actually earn what they are privileged to utilize in their association with white race.

In many cities they fear race riots, more troublesome in north than in the South. They may be some of them before long when the restlessness that comes with unemployment and blind resentment crops up, as it will when poverty rears its haggard head.

Alabama Stork Rings 179 Doorbells A Day

Montgomery Advertiser

Ala.

The stork visited Alabama homes during the first six months of this year at an average rate of 179 times a day, according to provisional reports prepared by the State Health Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics.

9-18-45

During that six month period there were 32,364 births in this State, of which 20,022 were of white babies and 12,342 were of Negro babies. The white birth rate for that period (on a yearly basis) was 21.1 per 1,000 population and the Negro birth rate 24.9 per 1,000 population. The rate for the State as a whole (white and colored combined) was 22.4 per 1,000 population.

NEGRO POPULATION IN U. S. SHOWS A LARGE INCREASE

The Negro population of the United States increased 45.6 percent in the period between 1900 and 1940, the census bureau reported. In the same period the number of counties in which Negroes are in the majority declined from 286 to 180.

In 1940, Georgia with 46 majority Negro conties, led all states and their number of majority-Negro counties were Mississippi, 35; South Carolina, 22; Alabama and Virginia, each, 18; Louisiana, 15; Arkansas and North Carolina, each, 9; Texas and Florida, each, 3; Tennessee, 2.

The decrease in majority-Negro counties were attributed by the bureau to migration.

Colored Population Rose over 200,000 Last Year

Afro-American Ind.

2-3-45 WASHINGTON

The colored population of Continental United States increased by 213,486 last year, according to "Estimated Population of the United States by Age, Color and Sex: 1944 and 1943," issued by the Department of Commerce.

According to estimates presented in this publication, in the period 1943 to 1944 the non-white population, including persons in the armed forces overseas, increased from 14,096,394 to 14,309,880, or 1.5 per cent.

2-3-45

Children under 5 years of age constituted 10.7 per cent of the total non-white population in 1944 as compared with 10.5 per cent in 1943.

Men Now Equal Women

For the total population, a balance of the sexes seems to have been attained about July 1, 1944. In the non-white population, however, there were in both 1943 and 1944 approximately 96 males to every 100 females.

Estimates of the non-white population present in the United States, that is, excluding members of the armed forces overseas, indicate that the number of males per 100 females declined from 95 in 1943 to 91 in 1944.

This marked change in the sex ratio is, of course, accounted for by the movement of service men to areas outside of Continental United States.

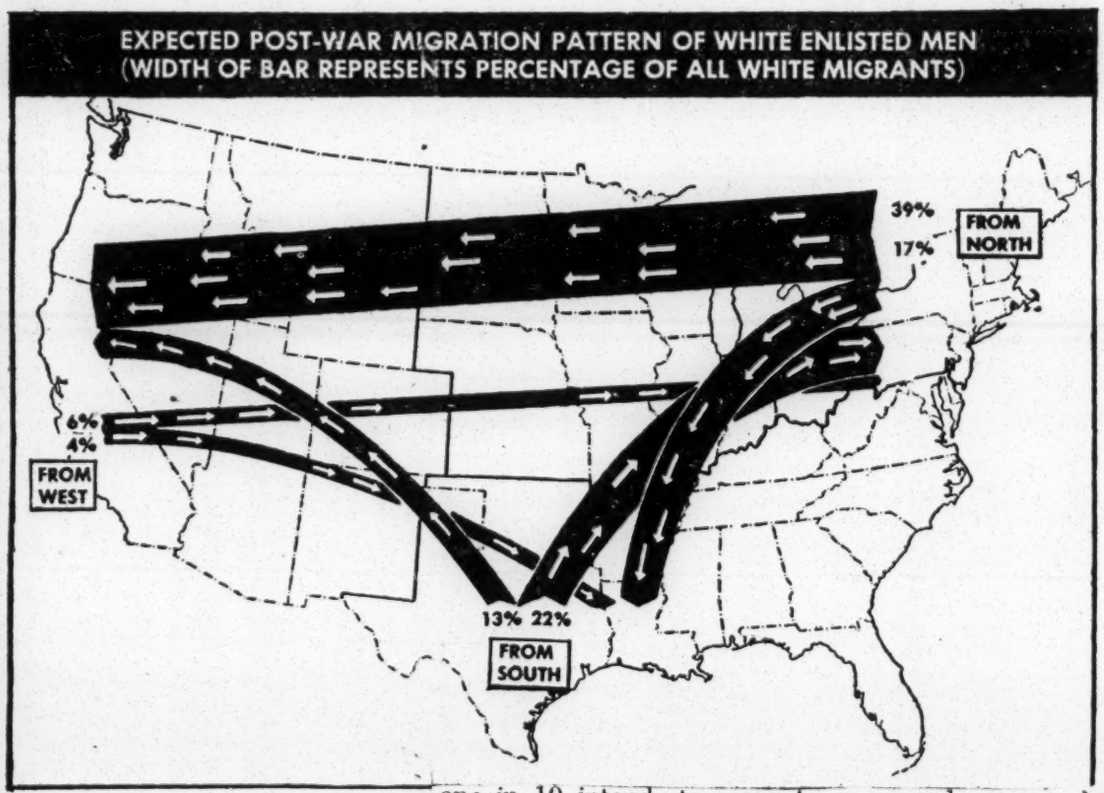
V-MAIL FROM LEYTE

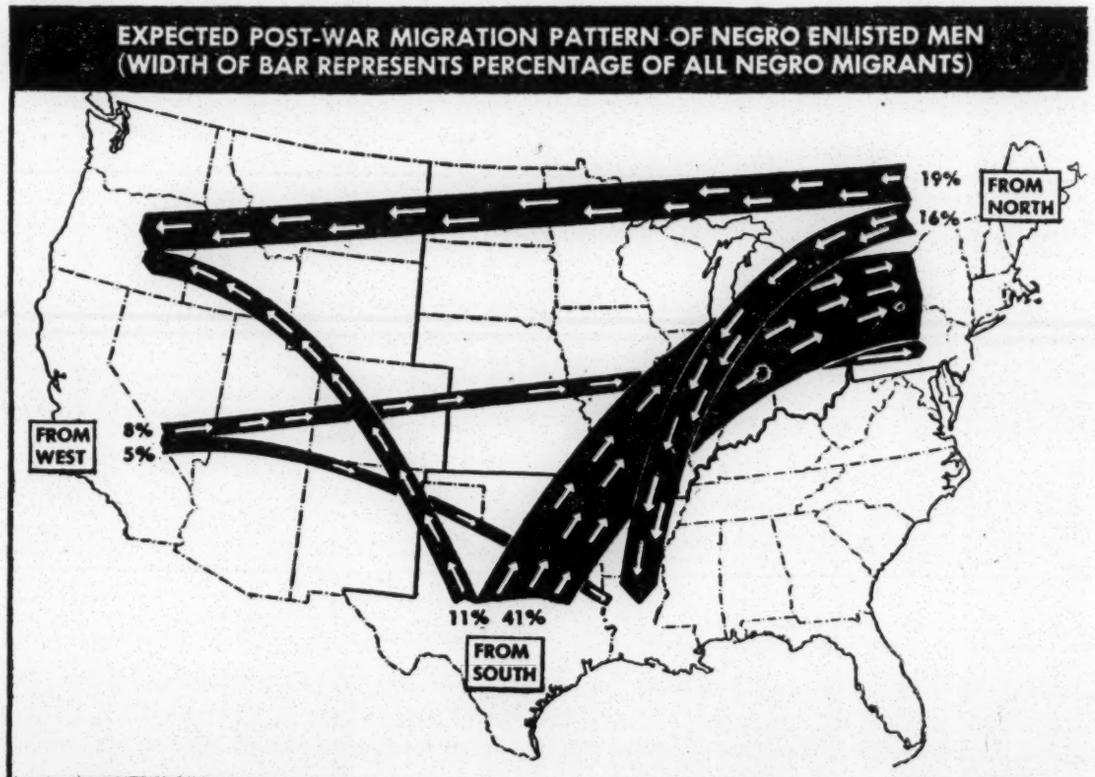
Leyte in the Philippines, is now a Navy V-Mail outpost.

62b-1945
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912
OCT 8 - 1945

THE NATION

Veterans to Seek Opportunity in Far West, Northeast





By CHARLES A. MICHIE
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Discharged veterans of the Army—those who aren't going back where they came from—are migrating to spots in the U. S. A. where job opportunities are the greatest, an Army survey has disclosed. The Army divided its survey into two parts—white and Negro.

¶ The survey showed that eight out of ten white enlisted men expect to return not only to the same region, but to the same State where they lived before the war. Only one in 10 intends to move to another State, the remainder are undecided.

¶ Negro enlisted personnel tend to be more migratory, the Army has discovered. Only about two-thirds expect to go back to the same State in which they lived in civilian life. The proportion of those expecting to migrate to a different region is about double that of white veterans.

The pattern of migration closely corresponds with both past and present trends in internal migration. The most important shift to be expected among white servicemen is a movement to the Far West. Among the Negroes, the biggest movement is from the South to the Northeast.

If the survey—incomplete as yet—is correct, several things can be expected:

¶ A rapid expansion in Pacific Coast states.

¶ In-migration—but on a smaller scale—into the industrialized East North Central division of the country.

¶ No net movement in the New England, Middle Atlantic and Mountain area States.

¶ A heavy out-migration from the agricultural area running from West North Central States through the entire tier of Southern States.

One of the conclusions reached by the Army surveyors is that the Northeastern area, which is a region of established industrial growth, has comparatively good reconversion prospects because it has a smaller problem arising out of new entrants into the labor force. It can expect most migrants from the South.

"The Southern region," the report declares, "while it may retain some of its war-inspired growth, has poorer reconversion prospects and a high ratio of new entrants into labor forces."

On the other hand, says the Army, the Pacific coast with its background of prewar and wartime growth and the smallest ratio of new labor market conditions, can expect a heavy in-migration of servicemen after the war. In general, there is a close correspondence between the expected migration pattern and the broad areas where the most jobs will be found.

6261945

ELIZABETH, N. J.
JOURNAL
Circ. D. 34,799

SEP 27 1945

American Migration

While it is believed a great majority of the returning service men will return to their home States upon receiving their discharge, a survey by the Research Branch of the Information and Education Division, A.S.F., indicates a trend that is cause for concern. The boys have been traveling about a great deal while in uniform and have had a chance to contrast the various sections of the country. The salubrious climate and the opportunities offered in California, Oregon and Washington have their appeal and those States are likely to gain the most.

The middle Northeast is second in attraction, including the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Those which suffer as a consequence are likely to be the prairie States, the great corn and wheat growing section which may be considered the breadbasket of America. Environs have a great influence, but once a break is made it is not so hard to settle in greener pastures. The hot sun and dry winds of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, and the blizzards of the Dakotas have their drawbacks. Many of the boys have had enough.

The survey has its significance for this section of the country. It shows that the great majority of Negro soldiers from the South are coming north into New England and the Middle Atlantic States when they settle down. This presents a social problem that cannot be ignored. The great majority of southern Negroes are different from those we have come to know and work with. They have been so held down in the South that the equality with which they are accepted here makes a vast difference. We must be prepared to meet the situation.

PORTLAND, ORE.
OREGONIAN
Cir. D. 163,767—S. 217,780

SEP 20 1945

Most Negroes Seen Staying

Of the 750,000 Negroes who moved north or west during the war work migration, the majority of them are going to stay "come hell or high water." And for the simple reason that, whatever their status in their new communities, it is better than the starvation conditions from which most of them came.

This assertion, together with practical suggestions for the elimination of race tensions, came Wednesday night from an outstanding Negro leader, at the first public meeting of Portland's newly-organized Urban league, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the league and social and educational director from New York, was the speaker.

Addressing an audience of 400 persons in library hall, he said that America's race problem is not a white or Negro or Mexican or Italian problem—it is the problem of how people can best live together.

The speaker was introduced by William L. Brewster Jr., president of the Portland Urban league, who also presented Edwin C. Berry, executive secretary of the group. Granger, after leaving Portland, will go to the south Pacific as a special adviser for the navy.

Our Negro Population Shifts

The Star of Zion Charlotte N.C.

The New York Times of Sunday, October 14, quotes Dr. George E. Haynes as stating that "The mass movement of Negroes from farms and plantations in the South to industrial centers in the North and West, which began as a war-time phenomenon, is still in progress," and that the "next ten years will see this trend greatly accelerated." 10-18-45

Dr. Haynes' opinion seems to confirm predictions by Bishop R. R. Wright that a great migration of Negroes from the South to the North, now in progress, will see within the next generation 50 per-cent of the nation's Negro population living North of the Mason and Dixon line and West of the Mississippi River.

Bishop Buford F. Gordon, whose area extends from Memphis to Key West, recently told us that it is now almost useless to consider the establishment of major improvement of rural churches in the Deep South, because Negroes are leaving the rural sections in large number to settle in the larger towns and cities, and are thereby rapidly becoming industrial rather than farm people.

These facts cannot be ignored by our Home Missions and Church Extension Departments and the Bishops of those areas affected by this shift of population. It means that in the future greater attention must be given to expanding the church in the urban centers, both in the South and the North. And by this we do not mean the mere erection of churches and building parsonages for preachers, whose major concern is to preach to the people. Good and effective preaching must have its place, but ministers of the future must be trained to realize the need for a larger ministry, which has a vision and willingness to meet the needs of people in the process of making adjustments to changed conditions. 10-18-45

In the city of Charlotte, where the Negro population has more than doubled within the past 30 yeaers, to reach a total of nearly 40,000, we have the same nine churches (some of them still missions) we had in 1914. But the sad and disheartening fact is that we have at the present time not more than half as many members in those churches as we had 30 years ago; and the attendance, for the most part, is far below 50 percent of what it was then.

These changing conditions, however, are not peculiar to Charlotte; they are fairly typical of all Southern cities. As in Charlotte, so it is in every city of the South; great hordes of our people have moved from the farms to the cities, but only a small percentage of these people have joined the churches. Adult and youth delinquency is at the highest figure in the history of the nation, and yet our churches in the South, for the greater part, are spiritless, without adequate social and community programs, and failing to reach the great masses of our people who dwell around them.

Oddly enough and to the impoverishment of the Southeren Church many of our best preachers have been drained off into the Northern pulpits. Because of better economic conditions a preacher in New York or Michigan can command a better salary from 100 members than one in North Carolina or Alabama from 300 to 600 members. So that salary and emoluments have become the primary factor in determining the field of service, rather than the needs and number of people to be served. Preachers have sought the easy way of improving their own economic and social status by leaving the South, rather than doing the altruistic task of striving to improve the lot of the millions who yet remain in the South, notwithstanding many have gone and are still leaving.

We cannot blame the preachers too much, for they have simply followed the pattern being established by the Bishops, who determine our connectional trends. Prior to the General Conference six of our eight Bishops lived North of Washington, and these gave far greater attention to the churches in the North than to those in the South. We were amazed when our Bishop, presiding over four of the conferences in Alabama, actually moved from Philadelphia to Washington, instead of to Montgomery, which is the center of his episcopal district. He and the other Bishops who live at the North cannot be blamed too much, however, for we have made no provision for episcopal residences, preferring to waste the money that might otherwise be used for this purpose. 10-18-45

In a word, even though there is a great movement of Negro population from the South to the North, for at least 75 or a 100 years the major portion of the Negro population will still be living down South. And if we are sincere in our professed interest in the Negro people, we will begin to make some definite and long-range plans to serve the people of the South more adequately than in the past, so that our large memberships in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas will not continue to dwindle, even when there is an actual increase in

Flight Of Negroes From South Seen Adding To North And West Racial Tensions

Weekly Review

NEW YORK — (Calvin's News Service) — The mass movement of Negroes from the South's farms and plantations is progressing

ness of democratic heritage can't help but aid greatly to the race problems of the North. 10-27-45

Haynes is greatly concerned with the farmers who are being "divorced from the soil by mechanical farm machinery." But the tenant farmer can't compete with mechanical devises so he has become a liability to the plantation owner. Thus he is being eased off the land. Then they drift to the cities. But they drift mainly to Northern

communities about which they have heard so much.

Birmingham, Ala.

Haynes, who is secretary of the department of Race Relations at the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, explains further. In the next few years, this trend— farm to southerners moving North and West—will have been greatly accelerated" with millions of both races involved." Now the migrating farmers together with the servicemen with their fresh awareness of democratic heritage can't help but aid greatly to the race problems of the North. 10-27-45

Haynes is greatly concerned with the farmers who are being "divorced from the soil by mechanical farm machinery." But the tenant farmer can't compete with mechanical devises so he has become a liability to the plantation owner. Thus he is being eased off the land. Then they drift to the cities. But they drift mainly to Northern

62b-1945

Negro Migration

Montgomery Advertiser

During World War I thousands of Southern Negroes moved to Detroit, Pittsburgh and other large industrial cities outside of the South. Many of them remained and are today as much a part of those areas as are Negroes in Southern cities.

During World War II there was a great shift in Negro population, not only from the South to other parts of the country, but within the South. Some 100,000 Negroes are estimated to have moved from Southern farms to Southern industrial centers between 1943 and 1945. 11-14-45

The National Urban League of New York in a recent report to President Truman predicts that the Negro migration will continue from the South for several years. Many Negroes are moving into the West.

About 9,000,000 Negroes still live in the Southern States, but only one-half of them are on farms. The others are in industrial or mining towns or in the big cities.

Nearly 300,000 Negroes during the last three years have moved from the South into border States or into the East or the West. Most of them plan to make their permanent homes in these new places.

This so-called "racial problem" which from time to time has created friction is considered one peculiar to the South, but actually what the sociologists describe as "tension areas" have been moved into many large communities outside the South.

With any large shift in population certain problems are bound to arise. These problems soon will be faced by some of our Western cities if Negro migration continues its South-to-West flow. ala.

Year by year, and accelerated by wars, the need for realistic facing of racial conditions seems to grow more into a national problem.—Gadsden Times.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y. TIMES

JUL 5 - 1945

Mrs. Meyer Warns Of Negro Migration

Speaking at an all-day institute on "Migratory Labor Problems," held in Princeton, N. J., June 26, Mrs. Eugene Meyer of Seven Springs Farm, Mt. Kisco, sounded a warning that, unless economic and social measures are taken immediately on the South in preparation for the returning Negro soldier, there will be another influx of Negroes into the North that would be "disastrous for the North and the nation."

The institute was sponsored by the Princeton Surveys and the Industrial Relations Department of Princeton University. Mrs. Meyer said about the Negro soldiers who return to the South:

"When they return they are not going to put up with unemployment, political disenfranchisement, and lack of educational and health facilities they had to endure in the past. Either we more quickly to see to it that the South overcomes its economic handicap and its meager social provision for the Negro or we shall see another Negro migration from the South into the slums of the North which will make the one that took place after the last war look like a mere trickle."

Mrs. Meyer, a writer, is the wife of the publisher of "The Washington Post."

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

Chicago Defender

The Resettlement Argument

(Reprinted from The Lighthouse, Columbia, S. C., July 22.)

THE LOUISIANA WEEKLY (New Orleans) supposes that were Negroes to leave the South and resettle in the North, Northwest or West, they would achieve two things: They would obtain greater democracy for themselves and, they would shock the South into recognizing the economic value of the Southern Negro.

For some time we have heard the argument on migration of Negroes. The northern Negro and the Southern reactionary presses have urged it, but for different reasons. The Afro-American, for example, would have it so Southern Negroes might escape the South's vengeance. The Charleston News and Courier would have it so that there could exist supreme white supremacy in the South.

So many Southern Negroes have submitted to the "go north" plea that the South is woefully drained of young men and women, highly trained and who could be an immovable force in dealing with Southern persecution. The South is in dire need of Negro physicians, dentists, lawyers and other professionals. In the entire state of South Carolina, there is but a single Negro holding a Ph.D. degree and he is resident of the state for only about a year. There are other South Carolinians with such degrees, of course but they no longer move and serve in South Carolina.

Chi., Ill.

The Negro who has left the South—whatever may have been his inducement—has not found full escape. They lynch Negroes in Georgia and Mississippi and they mob them in Detroit and New York. They confine Negroes to shanties in the backwoods of South Carolina and in Louisiana towns, and they jam them in the Chicago slums and New York's Harlem. They string "white only" signs before certain places in Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama; they smash the glass a Negro uses in a Philadelphia restaurant. A Negro is still a Negro, no matter where he moves in this country and it is not all rational to assume that he is to find a haven from being black any more realistic in the North, than he finds in the South. As Negroes migrate North, so migrate Dixie's greatest "Negro haters."

7-28-45

We do not think kindly of the resettlement argument. The Louisiana Weekly would trounce soundly Senator Bilbo's plan to resettle Negroes in Liberia; yet it comes forth with a resettling plan of its own. Why not just spank the white man's conscience a little more—and that is the white man all over America—so that more of this imagined liberalism of other sections is spread over the Southern Negro?

There's A Reason

Atlanta Daily World

The United States Census Bureau has found that Negro-dominated counties in the South are on the decrease and that the number of counties in which Negroes constituted the majority population has dropped from 286 in 1900 to 180 in 1940. Specifically, it points out: "That in 1940, Georgia had 46 such counties, Mississippi 35; South Carolina 22, Alabama and Virginia 18 each, Louisiana 15, Arkansas and North Carolina 9 each, Florida and Texas 3 each, and Tennessee 2. Maryland had two such counties in 1900, but none in 1940.

Atlanta, Ga.

This decreasing trend of the Negro population cannot be explained in terms of an increasing death rate among them in the South, although the death rate is still much too high. Rather, it may be accounted for by the use of one word—migration—of Negroes from these areas to northern and western regions. In more general language, we may say that low subsistence standards, inequality of economic opportunities, inadequate schooling and housing facilities, injustice in the courts, lynching and brutality, are among the factors which explain this trend.

Over 75 per cent of the Nation's Negro population—nine millions of them, in fact, still live below the Mason-Dixon Line. And thus, to neutralize these evil effects of life for them in southern communities, many racial relationists counsel that more Negroes should move north. Dr. Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, is one of these. He says:

7-31-45

"Keep moving out of the South. There is no decent life for all of you in the southern rural, so far as the mind of man can see. You'll have a hard time, even in the North and West, but as least you'll have some freedom. You'll once in a while be treated as human beings. You'll have decent schools for your children, and some public provision for recreation, for reading and listening to music, for rest and play. You'll have some opportunity for work and professional practice in sections that are prosperous and progressive. And as you leave the South you will relieve your fellows of that pressure which is always heaviest where the colored masses are densest. At least another million Negroes should move out of the South during this decade."

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y. PRESS

Cir. W. 565

AUG 2-1945

NEGRO MIGRATION

A generation ago, the so-called Negro problem seemed to be one that was chiefly the concern of the South. Then World War I, with expanding industries and a call for help in the North brought a Negro migration to our northern cities.

In World War II we have had greater labor shortages and even louder cries for help, cries which were heard to a sizeable degree by the Negroes of the South.

Therefore, according to the Social Science Institute of Fisk University, 700,000 Negroes have moved from the rural sections of the South into our northern industries where there have been shortages of labor in the war plants. It is said that New York City's Negro population has been upped 25,000 while Chicago's colored population has been increased in twice that amount. Detroit heads the list with its estimated 65,000 new Negro workers from the South, and other cities have an increase in Negro population to a lesser degree.

Moreover, it is said, about 60 per cent of these migrant Negroes have expressed an intention to remain after the war is over. Just what they will do when peace-time adjustments have been made in industry will be a serious problem. Perhaps many more of them will decide ultimately to return to the South, but even here there is a change over conditions of a few years ago. The South now has the mechanical cotton picker and the mechanical rice-harvester, and one machine, manned by two workers, can do the work of fifty manual workers.

Of course migrant white workers have flocked to these war-industry cities as well as Negroes. Altogether they pose a real problem for reconstruction days, a problem not only to society in general but especially to labor. For if these migrant workers remain there will ultimately be a surplus of labor, rather than a shortage.

VICTOR, N. Y.
HERALD
Cir. W. 775
AUG 3 - 1945

NEGRO MIGRATION

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HOUGHTON, MICH.
MINING GAZETTE
Cir. D. 7,294 — S. 7,294
AUG 10 1945

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Farm Negroes Move To Southern Cities, Urban Ones Go North

Charleston, S.C. News-Courier 8-13-45

Most of the negroes who have moved to Charleston in the course of the war have come from elsewhere in South Carolina.

Those migrating here from the state amount to 70 per cent, while those coming from other states amount to 27 per cent.

This was pointed out in the First Report of the Fair Employment Practices committee covering the period, July 1943-December, 1944.

The report showed that the general movement of negro migrants has been from Southern agricultural areas to Southern cities, and from Southern cities and towns to Northern and Western industrial centers. 8-13-45

Only 14 per cent of negroes migrating to Detroit were from rural areas. Mobile drew 37 per cent of its negro migrants from farms.

It is estimated that between April, 1940, and November, 1944, there was a net migration of 4,350,000 persons across state lines, a migration which includes 470,000 negro migrants. If, says the report, "we add to these figures movement of negro workers and their families from rural areas and smaller communities to major war production centers, within the same states, we get a total figure for negro migration which has been estimated at 600,000 through 1943 and 750,000 through 1944. The new flow of this migration, and one which is growing in importance, is from Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri to the West Coast."

NEGRO MIGRATION

Cheboygan, Mich. Tribune

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62b-1945

Expect Migrants to Stay in North

Anp - Amer Negro
1-13-45

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Because migrants to the northwest section of the country have no intention of going back south, they will be the hardest hit when the war boom ends, declared Frank S. Horne, chief race relaton advisor of the Federal Housing Authority, recently.

Mr. Horne, who has just returned from a trip to the West Coast, commenting on housing patterns there said that the community with a large concentration of type which has done the best job is Los Angeles with its mixed units.

Stating that the patterns range from strickly jim-crow to complete integration, he said that Portland and Bremerton were the "weak spots," attributing the situation to the influence of the Navy Department.

Census reports decline in majority Negro counties

Los Angeles Tribune

WASHINGTON — There were 180 counties in the United States in 1940 in which Negroes constituted 50 percent or more of the total population as compared with 286 counties of this type in 1900, as indicated by an analysis of census data issued by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. In accounting for the decrease of 106 in the number of "majority Negro counties," between 1900 and 1940, Director Capt said emphasis should be placed on Negro migration, "for the Negro residents of these counties have had a comparatively high birth rate and practically all of the changes made in the boundaries of these counties have been of a minor character."

2-16-45

Although there has been a considerable decline in the number of majority Negro counties, the number of states in which they were found in 1940 includes all of the states which had such counties in 1900 except Maryland. Of the total number of majority Negro counties in 1940, Georgia had 46; Mississippi, 35; South Carolina, 22; Alabama and Virginia, 18 each; Louisiana, 15; Arkansas and North Carolina, 9 each; Florida and Texas, 3 each; and Tennessee, 2.

These states comprised 1,109 counties of which nearly one-sixth (16.2 percent) had 50 percent or more of Negroes in their population. In the states of Mississippi and South Carolina, majority Negro counties represented 42.7 percent and 47.8 percent, respectively, of the total number of counties. Counties of this type also represented 28.9 percent of the counties in Georgia, 26.9 percent of the counties in Alabama, 23.4 percent of the parishes in Louisiana, 18.0 percent of the counties in Virginia, and 12.0 percent of the counties in Arkansas.

2-16-45

Of the total Negro population of the United States, the 286 majority Negro counties in 1900 included 4,057,619, or 45.9 percent; and the 180 majority Negro counties in 1940, 2,642,808, or 20.5 percent.

Migration-- Population

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

Pittsburgh Courier 1-6-45

By TED LE BERTHON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

A PIONEER movement on as grand a scale as that of the covered wagon era is bringing more and more Negroes from Dixie to California. And they are not going back. Those who think the majority will go back when the war is over are doing wishful thinking and are not grasping the significance of this newest pioneer migration in American history.

1-6-45

Such was the opinion expressed in a recent Los Angeles Urban league address by B. T. McGraw, Ph. D., principal housing analyst of the National Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Le Berthon

"These Negroes are pioneers, with the pioneer spirit," Dr. McGraw said. "The war industries have given them the opportunity they long dreamed of, that of pulling up stakes in the South and coming to the West Coast. They would have come long before had they felt that a living awaited them. Now they are making good wages for the first time, and come what may, they will not return to the South."

SEES STEADY TREK TO CALIFORNIA

In Dr. McGraw's view, they are getting out of a humiliating and debasing social environment with all the eagerness of the Puritans, Quakers and Catholics who, without regrets, left a tyrannical England, which had virtually segregated them, for a New World far across the sea.

1-6-45

THE longer the war lasts, the greater will be the Negro trek to California, he said. The time may not be too far off when Negroes will constitute a third or fourth of California's population.

"California must begin now," he said, "to face up to the task of integrated housing. For irrefutable social statistics show that any segregated group, regardless of race, is a drag on the community as a whole. Throughout the United States, social statistics prove that segregation or concentration of Negro population causes racial frictions; that integration eliminates these frictions."

NO FRICTION WHERE GROUPS INTEGRATED

1-6-45

Dr. McGraw pointed out that if all white persons in the United States of some religious or political allegiance were forcibly segregated as being "different," they would constantly be clashing with others; and would themselves tend to accentuate their own sense of "difference" or class consciousness.

Sprinkled among others, however, they modify others' views and have their own modified. They do not feel the antagonistic discrimination explicit in segregation, nor the need to organize against the injustices involved, nor the desire to join revolutionary elements.

IN Government housing projects, frictions have followed in ratio to the degrees of segregation, Dr. McGraw pointed out. The greatest frictions have occurred where projects were entirely of Negro occupancy. For Negroes clashed with neighboring whites. There has been virtually no friction where Negroes and whites were casually integrated.

IMPOSED SEGREGATION BROUGHT FRICTION

"Where local Housing Authorities even tried 'integrated segregation,'" Dr. McGraw laughed gently, "it aroused friction and shot up costs. 'Integrated segregation' is the bunching of Negro families at intervals between bunched white families. It cost a lot of money to shift families about when some moved out and others moved in. It aroused bitter resentment.

WHEREVER managements permitted the backward Dixie culture of incoming white Southern war workers to impose segregation patterns in Northern and Western cities, the whole city's peace was disturbed. When managements insisted on casual racial integration, the whole surrounding community benefited. For, to begin with, the Negro and white project occupants both discovered they weren't as 'different' as they'd imagined, and got along handsomely."

PRIDE IN HOME

Dr. McGraw said that where managements got into chaotic states in most other respects, they had invariably botched race relations to begin with.

Negroes, he said, generally were good examples to others, keeping neater and homes cleaner as a rule than whites, "not because of racial superiority, but because of pride in what often was the first half-way decent home they'd ever occupied."

1-6-45

BUT most housing project dwellings, while "pretty," are flimsy, temporary, and not constructed to give human beings real, permanent homes, but "to shelter the human tools of war production just as other structures shelter machinery." In a few years, unless replaced, they will have become slums.

"They must be replaced," Dr. McGraw concluded, "unless they are to become segregated Negro slums. For daily statistics show whites are getting out of war industries and out of housing projects in anticipation of the war's end, to be on the groundfloor 'back home' for bettering themselves. The Negroes are sticking. They've bettered themselves. They're not going back to Dixie. There's no hope 'back home' for them."

Negro Pioneers On Coast Will Not Return To Dixie Homeland

Publisher Tells Why Negroes Leave Georgia

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.
2-17-45

By the Associated Press.

Atlanta, Feb. 16 (AP)—The housemaid problem is no mystery to Mark Ethridge, publisher of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times.

"It will certainly be of interest to those Georgians who have not been able to get servants and have blamed the lack on Eleanor clubs, to know that the answer is fairly simple: They have migrated to the North," he told the Georgia Academy of Political and Social Sciences tonight.

2-17-45

"Of course the migration is connected with the refusal to hire Negroes in industry generally. They reacted as other human beings would and went North, or to industrial cities in the South where they could get jobs at good wages. Dr. Charles Johnson, the eminent Negro sociologist who is the leading authority on migration, told me two days ago that the rate of Negro movement out of the South has been accelerated."

Writer warns South of dwindling Negro population

Los Angeles Tribune Cal. 1-15-45

CHICAGO — Unless the South immediately satisfies some of the demands of the Negro population, Dixie will lose a vast number of the 10 million Negroes in the region in the next decade.

That is the prediction of a white southerner, David L. Cohn, in an article in the January issue of Negro Digest, which claims that the end of the war will not halt the migration of Negroes to the North.

1-15-45

"Southern Negroes will continue to leave the South after the war so long as they believe they will be better off in the North", declares Cohn.

Pointing out that colored laborers are an economic asset to the South, Cohn says, "that a positive program must be offered by the whites if they want Negroes to stay in the South".

As a southern white, he sees, "a great political threat" in northern migration and says further that "if the population in the North were increased by several million Negroes voting on bloc, would the destiny of the nation then rest, perhaps, in the hands of the minority?"

CHANGE IN MIGRATION

New York AGE

MAJOR Negro migration since the beginning of World War II has started in the South and terminated in war-boom cities regardless of geographical location, the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, has just reported through Joseph R. Houchins, specialist in Negro statistics. 4-7-45

This comes as a surprise to many because the feeling had been that, just as in World War I, the northern industrial centers were the cities which attracted migrants from the South. The Census Bureau explains that this change in the pattern, which obtained for nearly three-quarters of a century prior to World War II, has meant that rather than to the North, the migration has been to such industrial points as Detroit, Norfolk, San Francisco and Los Angeles where employment was available in shipyards, airplane factories and other war activities.

This change was noted as a result of a serious study of the decennial censuses from 1870 to 1940 and on information obtained from sample censuses taken in 10 congested production areas in 1944 by the Bureau of Census in cooperation with the President's Committee for Congested Production areas. And it means that there are many communities now which have sizeable Negro populations where before there was only a handful in many instances. 4-7-45

Of the 10 congested areas, 2 are in the North, 3 in the South, and 5 in the West. The northern areas are: Detroit-Willow Run and Muskegon; the southern areas are: Charleston, Hampton Roads, and Mobile; and the western areas are: Los Angeles, Portland-Vancouver, Puget Sound, San Diego, and San Francisco Bay.

In the 5 congested production areas in the West, the total Negro population grew from approximately 107,000 in 1940 to about 228,000 in 1944, an increase of more than 113 per cent. In the Portland-Vancouver area, the rise was 437 per cent while in the San Francisco area it was 227 per cent. The largest absolute increase (59,000) however, occurred in the Los Angeles area, where the Negro population grew from 75,000 in 1940 to 134,000 in 1944.

Commenting on the report, the Census Bureau statement said: 4-7-45

"The census enumerations for the individua northern and southern areas appear to furnish evidence of 2 distinct movements in the Negro population, neither of which is connected with Negro migration to the west. If the figures showing migration to the Detroit-Willow Run area can be taken as representative of what has been happening throughout the North, they indicate that between 1940 and 1944 a considerable proportion of Negro migrants followed the traditional South-to-North route. Of the 43,000 Negro migrants in the Detroit-Willow Run area in 1944, 34 per cent were from the East South Central States and an additional 23 per cent were from the South Atlantic states."

These figures are significant because now can be seen the reasons why there are tensions increasing in some areas — tensions growing out of resentment against the sudden influx of Negroes to cities where they might more readily contribute their skills for the benefit of the war effort; tensions created solely on economic reasons.

Basically Colored Counties Drop to 180 with Migration

Afro-American 4-14-45

WASHINGTON

Because of migration, there were in 1940 only 180 counties in the United States in which colored persons constituted 50 per cent of the population, whereas in 1900 there were 286 counties of the type.

In an analysis of census data issued by J. C. Capt, director of the Bureau of the Census, it is pointed out that migration alone can account for the difference because the birth rate has remained high and the boundary changes been minor.

Decline in Maryland

Moreover, it was found that despite the decline in the number of counties, the number of States in which majority colored counties were located in 1940 include all which had such counties in 1900 except Maryland.

The 180 counties listed for 1940, moreover, represented nearly one-sixth (16.2 per cent) of the total 1,109 counties in eleven States. In Mississippi and South Carolina, majority colored counties represented 42.7 and 47.8 per cent, respectively.

Of the total colored population of the United States, the 286 counties in 1900 included 4,057,619 persons or 45.9 per cent, while the 180 in 1940 included 2,642,808 or 20.5 per cent.

In the decades between 1900 and 1940, the population decreased noticeably, the 264 predominantly colored counties in 1910 having 3,932,484; the 221 in 1920 having 3,251,440 and the 191 in 1930 having 2,738,432 or 23 per cent of the total colored population.

In five counties, it was found, the percentage of the colored population was between 80.9 and 85.5; between 70.2 and 79.4 in 36; between 60 and 69.8 in 54 and under 60 in 80.

Rural farm areas accounted for 73.9 per cent of the population of those counties in 1940, rural nonfarm areas for 13.6 per cent and urban sections, which were found in only 85 counties, for 12.5.

COLORED POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN WHICH COLORED PERSONS CONSTITUTED 50 PER CENT OR MORE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BOTH IN 1940 AND IN 1930, BY STATES.
(A minus sign (—) denotes decrease)

STATE	No. of Counties 1940	COLORED POPULATION 1940	1930	% of Inc.
Total	177	2,602,000	2,541,543	2.4
Alabama	18	389,068	380,863	2.2
Arkansas	9	193,308	188,282	2.7
Florida	3	41,616	39,875	4.4
Georgia	46	350,991	365,234	—3.9
Louisiana	14	176,737	165,815	6.6
Mississippi	34	729,713	690,476	5.7
North Carolina	8	137,984	134,345	2.7
South Carolina	22	360,981	353,555	2.1
Tennessee	2	39,543	38,322	3.2
Texas	3	41,050	40,982	0.2
Virignia	18	141,009	143,794	—1.9

4-14-45

Post-War Exodus from South Hinted

AFRO-American 4-21-45

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A hint that America may soon see its greatest colored exodus is based upon the rumor of a secret government relocation plan involving the shifting of the Southern colored population to areas less infected with race hatred.

Likelihood of such a plan was made by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on September 5 in a letter to Mrs. Calherine D. Stallworth of Evergreen, Ala., but publicity was discouraged because of a fear of pre-election repercussions.

The section of Mrs. Roosevelt's letter that revealed the possibility of such a plan read:

Better Balance Foreseen

"Perhaps one of the solutions will be to move the colored people into places where there are only a few and thus prevent the lack of balance.

"This has been suggested and even tried in the manpower shortage and has been bitterly opposed by some Southern States."

Actual blueprints of the relocation plan, described by some as a move to "deliver the colored man from bondage," are said to be on file here.

Action to Be Voluntary

While the program will probably be financed by the government, reports indicate that migration will be purely voluntary. Those who want to leave will have the opportunity; those who want to stay may remain.

Southern manufacturers and plantation owners, it is said, oppose the move, which would deprive them of an estimated 5,000,000 cheap laborers.

War Migration Brings Jim Crow to Northwest

Portland Industrial Area Becomes Center of Racial Tensions

P.M. New York 4-24-45

This is the third article in a series which PM asked Carey McWilliams to write. As an authority on West Coast race relations, he writes of the present situation there as it appears against the background of the San Francisco Conference.

Since 1940 nearly 250,000 Negroes, largely from such states as Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma have poured into the defense areas on the West Coast. Prior to this migration, Negroes constituted only 1½ per cent of the total population of the region; but they constitute more than 10 per cent of the 2,000,000 migrants who have entered the West Coast since 1940.

Of ten major congested production areas in the United States which show a 49 per cent increase in the number of Negroes since 1940, five are located on the West Coast. The percentage increase in the number of Negroes in San Francisco between 1940 and 1944 has been 227 per cent; in the Portland-Vancouver area it has been 437 per cent.

Since 1940 the number of Negroes has increased in Los Angeles from 75,000 to 135,000; in San Francisco from 4800 to 20,000; in Portland from 1931 to 22,000; in Seattle from 3789 to 16,000; in Vancouver (Washington) from 4 to 4000; in Bremerton from 17 to 3000. 4-24-45

Curiously enough, anti-Negro feeling increases on the West Coast as one goes from the south to the north. While the largest absolute increase has occurred in Los Angeles, the impact of the migration is most sharply outlined in Portland which has become the major West Coast tension area.

In 1940 Portland called itself "a city of roses," its population 85 per cent, White American. Viewing itself as a transplanted New England community—the Boston of the West Coast—it resented the invasion of war workers in general and of Negro migrants in particular. From the inception of its war boom, Portland has made a concerted effort to segregate war workers in demountable or temporary housing (out of 18,578 units of war housing only 458 represent permanent housing). Of Portland's 20,000 Negro migrants, 15,000 live in temporary war-housing projects.

With the exception of the Seattle area, Negroes are generally placed in "islands" of segregation within the existing housing projects. Not only does segregation prevail in most of these projects, but project restaurants and recreational centers are generally operated on a Jim Crow basis. With the Boilermakers', Machinists, and Steamfitters' unions adhering to a Jim Crow policy, most Negro migrants are likewise segregated in employment.

In Portland the policy of segregating Negroes in demountable public housing is reinforced by a "code of ethics" among the local realtors which makes it almost impossible for a Negro to purchase a home. And in areas where restrictive covenants have expired, they are generally being reimposed upon the land. Portland real estate interests have already determined that existing war housing units shall be sold, immediately after the war, at forced sale, to local interests.

Through the control of the supply of housing which they thus hope to acquire, they frankly propose "to ease" the Negro out of Portland. Already one can observe this strategy of indirect eviction in operation. Approximately 90,000 people, or more than 50 per cent of the prewar working population of Portland, will be laid off as a result of cutbacks in the ship building program. Of this number, 10,000 or more are Negroes. 4-24-45

I was told, for example, that the Kaiser interests have laid off 12,000 workers since Jan. 1, 1945, and that their present contracts expire on June 30. With a demand for workers still prevailing, however, in aircraft centers on the west coast, Portland is making a concerted effort to transfer as many war workers as possible, both Negroes and white, into such areas as Seattle and Los Angeles before the war ends, thereby minimizing the number of Negroes to be left in the city. War manpower controls are being cleverly used, at the present time, to effect this transfer.

One of the worst aspects of the situation in Portland is that the city is plagued with an inept and reactionary city administration. It is no secret that the private power interests are a major influence with Mayor Earl Riley and with the five members of the council. Most of the city officials, including the Mayor, are strongly biased on the subject of Negroes.

52% of Tan Yanks Plan to Quit Dixie

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO War Correspondent

BALTIMORE — The South will be deserted by 52% of its colored soldiers when they leave the service, according to the findings of an Army-conducted survey on post-war migration of discharged service men, 41% going to the North and 11% to the West.

Dixie's net loss will not be that great, however, as 5% of the western Tan Yanks and 16% of those from the North plan to move South. 8-25-45

This anticipated reshuffling of the nation's population is revealed in "Army Talks," a digest of "facts behind the news" published by the Information and Education Division in Europe.

Whites Going West

The pattern describes a heavy drift of white troops from the North to the Far West and a "significant" flow of colored troops from the South to the Northeast.

Through scientific procedures regularly employed by public opinion polls in the States, the Army circulated a carefully prepared questionnaire to a sample group of soldiers in all branches of the service.

Warning that "what a person may think at one time does not necessary indicate what he will think six months or a year later," the survey reveals the following general facts:

Many Spurn Old Jobs

1. Two-thirds of troops have definite post-war plans for self-employment, attending school or doing a specific kind of job for an employer.

2. Many men will not return to their old jobs. 8-25-45

3. One out of every ten men plans to change his pre-war residence to another State — in most cases to an entirely different geographical locality.

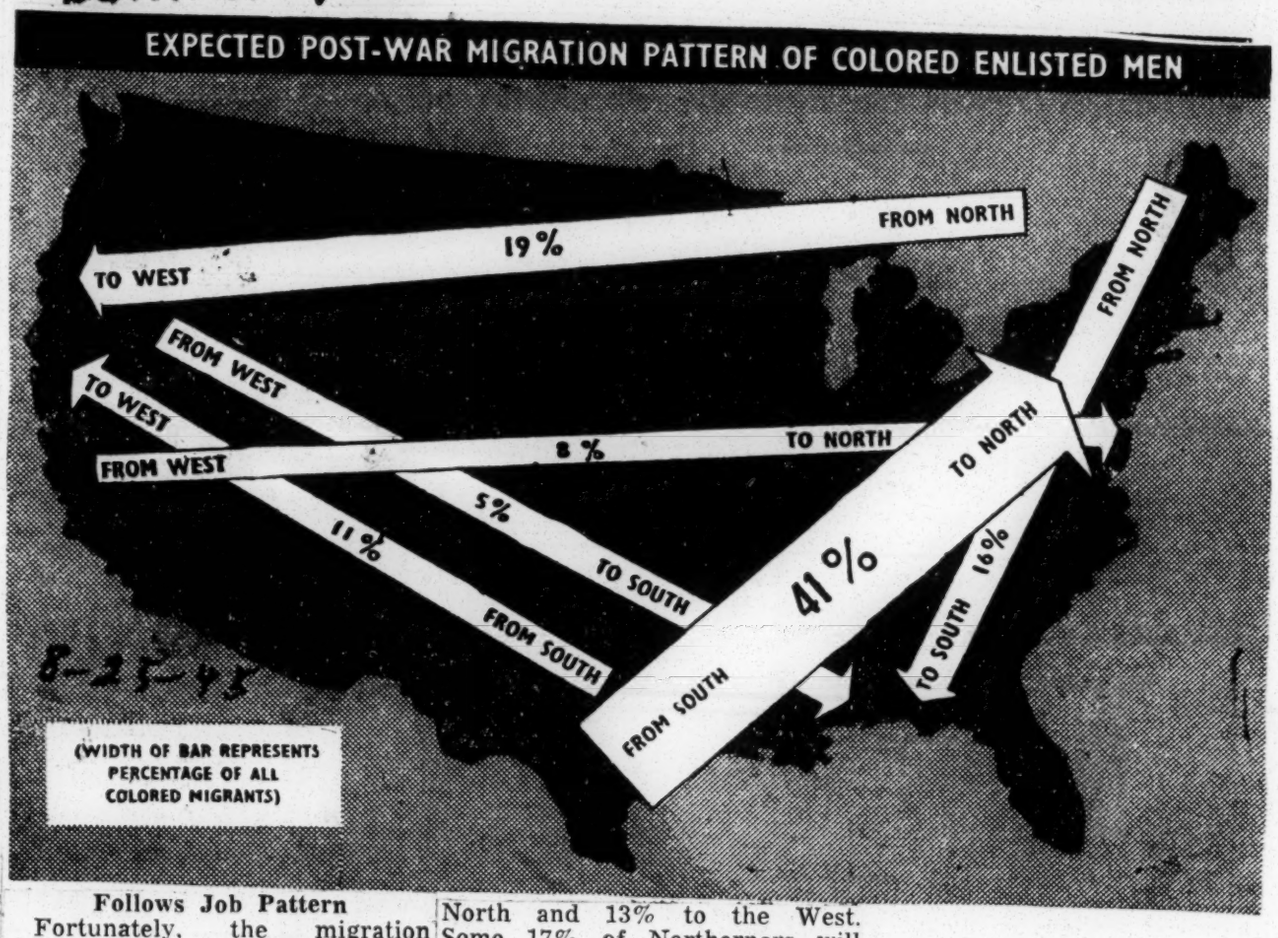
4. Most of the men's plans depended on the length of the war and the job situation as they might see it after demobilization.

GI Bill Ignored

5. In expressing thier post-war ambitions, most men failed to give any great amount of consideration to the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights.

Among colored troops, the survey states, in addition to those moving to and from the South, almost 20% of migrating colored troops plan to move west from the North.

The Southern States will come out of the reshuffle with 31% fewer of its former colored residents, some 52% having moved out while only 21% moved in.



8-25-45

Follows Job Pattern

Fortunately, the migration trends seem to dovetail favorably with employment possibilities in the various regions — provided, of course, the colored veteran does not encounter strong racial barriers, in which case serious consequences might follow.

The Pacific coast will definitely grow in new population, but since it has boomed industrially during the war, job opportunities should be fairly good for the discharged service man.

South Still Uninviting

The South, in spite of its war-inspired expansion program, has poorer reconversion prospects, particularly for the returning colored service man who has become allergic to Dixieland's racial patterns. 8-25-45

The Northeastern area is a region of established industrial growth and has comparatively good reconversion prospects; thus this general correspondence between employment possibilities and the expected migration should help to minimize employment complications as more and more service men receive discharge papers.

Whites Leaving Dixie

Incidentally, migration figures on white service men are equally as interesting as those for colored:

The South will lose 21% to the North and 13% to the West. Some 17% of Northerners will move into the South, as will 4% of Westerners. The disparity here is 13% in favor of the North.

The North will lose 39% of its migrating white service men to the West and the West will return some 6% to the North.

Anyway you look at it, the South loses.

Population--Urban

4,846 in 1940

32,001 Negroes In San Francisco

pa. 12-15-45

Pittsburgh Courier

SAN FRANCISCO—There were only 4,846 Negroes residing in this city April 1, 1940, as compared to the 32,001 colored persons living here now. This special census was released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The entire San Francisco population has increased since April 1, 1940. Since that time, 192,864 whites have taken up residence in the city, the census shows. The city now has a total population of 827,400.

During these years a decrease in the population of other races was noted.